

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but influenced by NONE.

Mr. RIND,

IN this degenerate and luxurious age many are the vices which loudly call for the censure of the moralist; but of all the numerous train, none is attended with more fatal consequences than that of gaming. It is destructive in every stage and condition of life; it affects not only the individual, but the community; it ruins as well the health, as the fortune of its followers, and is a worm that eats out the peace and happiness of families. In whatever light we view it, its baleful influence equally appears, whether in unthinking youth, or in cautious old age. Let us first take a view of the unhappy youth, unwarily drawn into the snare of the sharper, see him urged on by the unbridled heat which is peculiar to that age, perhaps fired with wine, plunging into a state that may forever load him with infamy, stripped of the substance which an indulgent father had granted him, and engaging in a debt without a prospect of discharging it; oh! miserable young man, urged on by the importunities of the creditor, perhaps to rob; at best, doomed to a loathsome prison. Though thy misfortunes have been caused by thine own folly, my heart bleeds for thee. Let us next observe the man, whom age should have taught wisdom, and experience to have avoided the fatal gulph, observe him at first, perhaps led by curiosity, or, more likely, by avarice, that ruling passion of age, with what caution he engages, with what exactness he calculates each chance of the dice, till, irritated by losses, he forgets his determined prudence, and rushes, with all the impetuosity of youth, upon that dangerous rock from which few passengers escape unhurt; see him in the madness of passion, in a single moment, venturing upon the caprice of fortune, what whole years of anxiety had been scraping together. He instantly feels his folly, curses his rashness, is disquieted in his very soul; and every moment of reflection is followed by hours of misery. His tender wife presents herself to his view, in all the misery of distress; she, whose affectionate behaviour had long endeared her to him, who with the gentle hand of love had always smoothed his wrinkled brow of sorrow; her, whose fortune had entitled her to affluence, he now beholds reduced to want and beggary; and by him who should have assisted and supported her. His children too, those dear pledges of their love, whose tender years had been spent in ease and plenty, who had been long flattered with the prospect of independency, are now forced to depend upon the rough world for a bare maintenance. Now, if he ever felt the pleasures of assisting the indigent, and relieving the distressed, what would he give if all that he has thus foolishly thrown away on the most worthless of mankind, had been thus applied? He mulls, with the deepest remorse and contrition, acknowledges to the great Author and Giver of all things, that for his abuse of his gifts, he is most justly deprived of them. Neither in this wreck of fortune, if his peace of mind is not destroyed, does his health escape unimpaired; those hours which by nature were allotted for the ease and refreshment of the body, are spent in tedious watchings, in eagerness of expectation, or vexation of disappointment and losses, till, worn out with continual fatigues, he sinks down a prey to infamy and disease. From the necessary consequence of the community being injured where the individual suffers, it will be needless to enlarge upon this pest of society, farther than to warn my countrymen against the danger attending this growing vice, which seems to have infected all orders of men; even the legislature, which has enacted laws for the prohibition of gaming, seems to have given a sanction to it by its example. Rouse then, my countrymen, and let some generous spirit give the fatal stroke to this vice, by daring to punish those lawless great ones, who think they may offend with impunity, and shew them that the laws can bind, as well their makers, as the vulgar. Then shall this monster shrink back to its wonted night and darkness, which now dares venture forth in open day, even in the presence of the Magistrate, who is sworn to suppress it. C. L.

To the Reverend Mr. HENLEY.

SIR,

August 21, 1771.

YOU have poured on me a torrent of unmerited abuse, which I hardly know how to reply to with my pen. A writer that is candid and decent, however feeble, however mistaken he may be, a Gentleman would answer as a Gentleman. I had told you that I was a plain country man and no polemic writer; and you avail yourself of the information, for you treat me as though I were feeble in every respect. Enjoy your supposed triumph, Sir, whilst you may; Whatever I may think of you, I think too well of the public to return you railing for railing. This, not arguing, seems to be your fort; and I feel no shame in owning I am no match for you in the dirty business. It is a trade I neither have capacity or inclination to learn; if I had, the respect I owe to the public would restrain me; the respect I owe even to my anonymous character would restrain me; for I should fear my readers would suspect that I had received my education—not amongst Gentlemen.

Without one single decisive proof, you have, in language that would disgrace a better cause, charged me with *fallacies*. It is a coarse, un-Gentleman-like word; but let it pass. Less desirous of recriminating on you,

than of vindicating myself, uninteresting as this matter must be to the public, I will account for the only seeming mistake (or, to please you, call it *fallacy*) I am conscious to myself of having been guilty of. The next degree of merit to not being wrong at all, is to acknowledge it when we are so. I live, Sir, at a very great distance from Williamsburg. The *Gazettes* come to me very irregularly, and, often, never at all. I hear of sundry papers in this controversy that I have never seen. In such circumstances, a candid man would make allowances, if, here and there, he found me less exact than you who are on the spot. It seems I have charged you with having written against *confirmation, consecration, &c.* This, from the manner you now speak of it, I guess you would intimate you have not done, under the signature of S. Henley. I have not the papers now by me, whence I collected this fact. But, to settle the point at once with you, and, in return for your question to me, let me have leave to ask you, have you, under no other signature, written aught against these subjects? If you can honestly answer this question, by saying you have not, I will then kiss the rod, and ask your pardon for an unsupported charge. But if you cannot, let me, let me, exhort you, to moderate your vauntings on this head. So much, Sir, for the first of my multitudinous *fallacies*.—Make the most of it.

Had you written nothing, besides the protest, when my letter was addressed to you? Why then expect to confine my assertions to that alone? Why, but that you might fasten another imputation of falsehood on me? But is this fair? You may as well, Sir, again call me a liar, because, what you have said, in your letter, or letters, to Mr. Camm, is not in your letter to the Country Man. *Fie! Mr. Henley: You feed upon opinions, errors, dreams, and make 'em truths.* Be more just to yourself, and disdain such finesses.

Your distinction about episcopacy is a mere play upon words. My expression, without your comment, is sufficiently precise and intelligible. I may be pardoned, I hope, if, from a scholar, and a professed critic, I looked for rather more accuracy than I find here. So squeamish as you are in these matters, when other people are concerned, you are the less entitled to indulgence, if, even in your own favourite walk, you trip yourself. *Episcopacy at large*, in whatever quibbling sense you may chuse to understand the phrase, can, with no propriety, be said to *exist only within the precincts* (the city is it you mean?) of Rome. And I should hardly have taken you for so old a man, as that you should have been in being to have *opposed episcopacy in England, when it possessed more power than it does at present*. You are a veteran in the service indeed! Take this for a specimen of your own manner—I am ashamed of it.

Episcopacy in England is found fault with for having too much power: An American Episcopate is asked for, more limited and circumscribed. This too you threaten us you will always oppose, because it must differ from the establishment in England. What, Sir, if this difference should evidently be for the advantage of America, and the American church! How shall we please you?

Rude man! I again repeat it, YE are reproachfully inconsistent in charging the petitioners with dictating to the neighbouring colonies, whilst, by the most obvious and necessary implication, YE act just the same part with regard to your fellow subjects in the mother country. If such an Episcopate as is desired in America would be oppressive, and raise, as you more than hint, uproars similar to what were occasioned by the stamp-act, what passive slaves are the people of England, who submit to a far more rigorous one? But this too is a fallacy. In truth, Sir, I cannot help doubting that, some time or other in your life, you have kept bad company, this way of replying is so very familiar to you. I have heard a story of a Clergyman and a Lady looking through a telescope at the moon. The one saw two steeples; the other a pair of billing lovers. Your distempered imagination is so haunted with this said idea of *fallacies*, that, I fancy, you would see a liar there.

I am called upon very authoritatively, to name the laity of one colony that have *embarked in the measure*. What you may mean by *embarking in the measure*, is for yourself to explain. All I said amounted only to this, that many of the most respectable of the laity were friends to the measure. To prove this, is it necessary I should give you a list of their names? This I could do, as well as the names of some who have written in its defence. Your affecting to disbelieve me, proves only your own ill manners. It was natural for me to hope, that the actual petitions of the Clergy would have *verified my assertion*, with respect to them.

Being under no such obligations to the House of Burgesses, as you are, I am not very anxious about paying them compliments. One compliment only I will pay them, and that is, living in a free state, as I do, my thoughts and my tongue shall both be free, even though I should thereby happen to be tempted to find fault with them. Such sentiments require no apology, and I will not affront them by offering any. I do think then they had acted much more wisely, had they suffered the Clergy to have debated and determined on their own business, without their interfering in it: But since that could not be, I wish, for their credit, and the credit of their country, they had found some other means of expressing their disapprobation of the measure, than this

resolve, which, in my opinion, reflects but little honour either on their taste, or judgment, in literary matters. Can you, Sir, think that any thing *you* had written deserved their thanks? Surely, never before was so honourable a testimony so cheaply earned. But the House of Burgesses of Virginia have, before now, had the merit of being thankful for small favours. I remember when they thanked a Gentleman for a sermon not a great deal better than the one you have lately published. Their thanks, therefore, may seem the *prize of accident*, rather than of merit. By falling in with the prejudices of the people, you have convinced those that were already convinced, and the tide of popularity now runs in your favour. But bad luck as I have hitherto had with my predictions, I yet venture to foretell, that we may live to see the current set another way. The friends of episcopacy think their cause not a whit the worse for your opposition to it. They trust it has not yet received its death blow in Virginia. A little time may bring about strange revolutions, as strange as the unlooked for one we have just seen. *The end crowns all, and that old common arbitrator, time, will one day end it.*

That *puritanical principles are maintained by the articles of the church of England*, I have first learned from you. That some of them are calvinistical I know has been contended: But is it not a bold inference to say that these terms are quite synonymous, only because calvinists have frequently been puritans? Calvinism is a religious distinction alone, puritanism is also a political one. The word was first used, if I am not out in my reading, in the first James's time, and was applied to an enthusiastic and refractory set of men, whose principles, as I learn from Hume, had "a violent turn towards republicanism, and, in particular, an enmity to episcopacy." In this sense the word is now commonly understood; and in this sense I thought it applicable to you. Nor am I so over-awed by your pompous recommendations as to retract it. Would it be impertinent in me, Sir, were I to ask you if these were the principles that entitled you to the recommendation of Bishops and Dignitaries? If they were, even I do not wish such Bishops to be introduced into America.

I envy you not your *scurril jest* about the Levite. Pious is the case of an author reduced to such wretched shifts. Take advice from a foe; and, as the secret is now out, that your jests are not very piquant, do not attempt them. A silly jest is the filliciest of all filly things; it is worse than a play without a plot.

What pity it is you can, by no means, contrive to get the dissenters made a party in this dispute! It seems fore-ly to grieve you, that they should, at length, have discovered that they have no business with it; and how wicked am I who praise them for thinking so! That the quakers are *indifferent* is to their honour, and is all we ask of them: That the Catholics have ever avowedly countenanced the introduction of an American protestant Bishop is more than I know, and what I have never said. I commended them for not meddling with what no ways concerned them. Yet am I not so captious as to dislike it, only because they don't dislike it.

I am challenged to say where you have recommended a consultation with dissenting Ministers. How unlucky is it for the reputation I might else have acquired from this controversy, that I have *LOST* many of your papers; some, perhaps, I have never seen. But I well remember one of you having complained of the want of certificates, signed by dissenting Ministers, attesting their approbation. This, Sir, I thought, looked exceedingly like a desire to have them consulted.

That you never should have seen the writings of the Doctors Mayhew, or Chauncey, is a little surprising. Assuredly, Sir, there has not been a single objection urged, of any weight, that I have seen, the substance of which may not be met with in some of their publications; and I am not sure that their very words have not some times been hit on. It was a lucky coincidence. I ought to except your discovery, that the *King cannot create a Bishop*. This, as far as I know, is original, and all your own. And it was particularly obliging in you to announce it in time, lest haply his Majesty should have been persuaded to do—what he could not do.

When shall we hear the last of poor Archbishop Laud? He is the standing common place reference of all your Smeathmanian tribe. Far be it from me to say, that he did not carry his idea of prelatical powers too far. I am persuaded he did; but it was the spirit of the times he lived in, to run into extremes. As I do not, however, aim at popularity in what I write, which I am not now to learn my opinions on these subjects are very little likely to ensure me, I hesitate not to own that I think, even with Laud, that *fid name of fear*, that "true religion has ever suffered more from the relaxation of church discipline than from its severity." To his honour too let the observation be remembered, "that all his enemies were also declared enemies to loyalty, and true piety." His exploits (for that is your vulgar word) prove no more against episcopacy, than the exploits of those who brought him to the scaffold do against toleration; or, than a thousand instances of intemperate zeal, in christians of every denomination, do against christianity. You cannot but know that it is not possible to introduce a Laudian spirit in these times and countries: Why then will you still tease us with this thread-bare allusion?

Your *fact* of a drunken Parson may be true; for I will not, as you do, say I disbelieve a story I know nothing of, and only because you tell it. But this I will say, that I think it must have been attended with circumstances you either did not know, or have not related. So bare-faced a prostitution of his high office must have drawn on this Diocesan the censures of his metropolitan, and brother Bishops; unless all Bishops and Dignitaries be as bad as himself, which I shall hardly expect you to say, as some of them, you know, have recommended you. After all, what are we to learn either from this, or your other story of some Barbadian Colonel? Or who, but you, would ever reason on generals from particular instances? I hope you will allow the remark of a Virginia Colonel to be full as much to the purpose, as that of a Barbadian. "I think, said he, the indisposition of our people, and the opposition of some Clergymen, to episcopacy, prove that we are verging fast towards republicanism and puritanism: And this, to me, seems to be sufficient reason for the King's sending a Bishop amongst us, who I hope would, in some measure, contribute to check a spirit so adverse to our present happy form of government. I suppose a Bishop might have leave to breathe the American air as well as another man; and that we, who so justly value ourselves on our hospitality to strangers, would not (whatever Barbadians would) molest him, till he first molested us."

This keen epigrammatic sting, at the tail of your letter, is poignant indeed! Poor, blameless monosyllable! I trusted the constant use of thee in the bible would have been a sufficient passport for thee to a Clergyman. But, if that be English too antique and obsolete for your modern taste, allow me, Sir, unwilling as I am to part with an old acquaintance, to take shelter under an authority which, if I am not greatly out in my guesses, will have all due weight with you. Read Doctor Priestly's English grammar. Read every English grammar. I was fearful of relying on an appeal either to Dr. Johnson, or Dr. Lowth alone; the former being a tory, and the latter, though doubtless a very bright ornament of the church, having lately written a masterly sermon in behalf of an American Episcopate.

And now, Sir, I take my leave of you, heartily tired of this wordy war in which you have engaged me. It is the disgrace of good writing. Let us, in consideration of the public, if not of ourselves, let us both drop it. For my part, I foresee I never shall have spirits to answer another such letter; and yet I must be a greater dunce than even you take me for, not to know, before this time, that I have no other to expect. Spare me then, Sir, I beseech you: I beg it as a favour. I would promise to thank you, but that I imagine your budget is full. At something like an argument, or reasoning, on the subject, had you been so pleased (*having more than wit about me*) I would, potent as you are, I would have tried a bout or two with you: But, as you have not so learned to encounter your antagonists, nor I to engage after your fast and loose system, I must leave you, like Cloten in the play, under the mortification of going up and down like a cock that nobody can match. And so, Sir, fare you well.

A COUNTRY MAN.

LONDON, May 23.

ON Tuesday, the 14th, died Charles Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Nobleman who, from his amiable deportment, was by all ranks of people esteemed, beloved, and respected. In his early youth he had the courage to emancipate himself from the political prejudices to which his ancestors had been long attached, and became one of the firmest friends to the present happy establishment, a circumstance which lost him the succession to a very considerable estate. Though well qualified to shine in public life, he wholly declined it, choosing rather to reside in his own country, and to improve his paternal fortune; which he did in a manner that not only contributed greatly to his own emolument, but made him a blessing to his tenants, and to the whole neighbourhood; for discovering an almost inexhaustible quantity of lime stone on his estate, he quickly employed about 400 men in digging it, built a town for their accommodation, which already consists of 200 houses, erected a number of kilns for burning the stone, and to facilitate the exportation of that useful commodity, at a very considerable expence, opened a fine harbour, large enough to receive above 70 vessels. By this management he found ample employment for a great number of families, and was very instrumental in promoting agriculture in both parts of the united kingdom. Nor did he content himself with barely finding the means of subsistence to so many poor people; his humanity rendered him in every sense a father to their families; for he always relieved the wants of those who were in distress, or unable to work, and constantly retained a surgeon, to whom he paid an annual salary, to attend them when sick. In every action of his life, and in that way alone, he discovered himself to be a sincere christian, being as great an enemy to superstition and enthusiasm on the one hand, as he was to irreligion and profaneness on the other. His disposition was sociable and friendly, his conversation animated and cheerful, and the serenity of his temper equally remarkable and uninterrupted, the natural attendant of a conscience void of offence, and of a heart like his, benevolent, tender, and charitable. The superiority his virtue gave him, greatly exceeded that to which he was entitled from his rank; for the neighbouring Gentlemen, however differing in sentiments, or opposite in interests to one another, upon all occasions, most readily submitted their several disputes to his Lordship's arbitration, and cheerfully acquiesced in his award.

ST. JOHN'S (in Antigua) July 27.

The following account of a horrid murder and piracy committed on board the snow *Esper*, Charles Finnie, master, is extracted from a memorandum taken on board said vessel.

"On Sunday eve, June 22, 1771, Charles Finnie, master of the snow *Esper*, Robert Dann, half owner, and supercargo, and Richard Bolton, surgeon, were on

the quarter-deck, the people at the same time diverting themselves at play seemingly: At half past 8 in the evening, Captain Dann, and Bolton, retired to the cabin. Immediately after their leaving the deck, the doctor cried out, "Lord have mercy on us! the people have seized Captain Finnie;" and directly after we (Dann and Bolton) saw him going astern, called out, Captain Dann! Captain Dann! Immediately after this, they called out to Captain Dann to come on deck, swearing, "damn him, he shall go overboard after Finnie." Captain Dann then begged them to save his life, as he had done no injury to any of them. George Washington then came down, with several others, broke open the arm-chest, which lay in the steerage, and loaded the arms, none of them being loaded before; Dann and Bolton had no time to get arms themselves; the cry still continued very strong, particularly by John Cooper, who was chief mate, for Captain Dann to come on deck, where Thomas Jenkins stood ready with an ax to cut him down. Dann not coming upon deck, Thomas Terney went down, with a cocked pistol to shoot him; but a Negro wench who was on board, hung on him in such a manner, and begged on her knees that he would shoot her, and spare her master's life, that the villain relented, and went on deck again.

In this situation we passed the night; in the morning the revolvers held another consultation, when it was determined to kill Captain Dann, but falling out among themselves, his fate was respited. They at last resolved to land Dann, and Doctor Bolton, on some unfrequented island, where they might perish. But the Almighty was pleased to interfere in our deliverance, in manner following:

On Wednesday, July 10th, 1771, at half past eleven at night, Captain Dann and the doctor being asleep in the cabin, they were alarmed, and greatly terrified, by a prodigious noise and scuffling on deck, yet not daring to stir in their distressed situation, nor go up to see what was the matter. They retired under the cabin deck, where they soon after heard Thomas Jenkins call on Captain Dann and the doctor to come up, and take possession of the vessel again.

As they knew Jenkins to be as great a villain as any of them, though he, and some others, had separated on the first quarrel after the murder of Captain Finnie, they thought he was only decoying them up to kill them, they therefore did not go up. Two of the wounded were at the same time calling repeatedly on the doctor to come up, and dress their wounds, or they would bleed to death. The doctor at last ventured up, and was followed by Captain Dann, on the doctor's assuring him he was safe. On their coming on deck, they found Francisco Masso, a Spaniard, who could not speak a word of English, in possession of the deck; and who, with no other weapon than an ax, had cut and wounded, in a terrible manner, George Washington, alias Fisher, who acted as Captain; Thomas Packer, who acted as mate, James Watson, who was boatwain, and John Lamb, who acted as gunner. The three last are since dead of their wounds. Bartholomew Lane he threw overboard; John Cooper, who was shipped as chief mate, and John Burrell, seaman, made no resistance against the Spaniard, but hid themselves below.

Thus was Captain Dann put in possession of his vessel again, in a most miraculous manner, and what most remarkably shews the immediate interposition of Providence, in this discomfiture, is, that the honest Spaniard received only one blow on the head with a handspike, which made a contusion of about 4 inches long, notwithstanding the pirates were in possession of the arm-chest, and sleeping all round it on deck. Jenkins and Terney, who were left out of irons, to assist in navigating the vessel, intended to have cut us off privately, a day or two before we made the land, but were timely secured in irons. The prisoners have since given information, that Washington and Terney had ground their knives, with intention of murdering Captain Dann and Doctor Bolton, and that at another time the axes were brought up, and put under the boat, for the same purpose; that at other times it was resolved to seize, and throw them overboard, as they were making their observation. What prevented these hellish designs is not yet come to light. William Nelson was at the helm when Finnie was thrown overboard, and does not appear to have been concerned in that action; but was privy to every other matter concerted by them after the murder of Finnie, and deeply engaged in the conspiracy. Their intention was to have landed Captain Dann and the doctor on some desolate island about the Cape de Verdes; then to have proceeded to the Brazils to sell the vessel and cargo: But on the 8th instant, being fearful of falling short of provisions, they altered their design, and bore away for the bay of Honduras. It appears also, by the confession of Thomas Jenkins, that James Anderson, second mate, and John Barlow, carpenter, were both of them acquainted with the intentions of the pirates some time before their horrid scheme was put in execution, but never gave the least hint thereof to Captain Dann or Doctor Bolton, though it does not appear they had any hand in throwing Charles Finnie overboard.

Captain Dann, of the snow *Fisher*, returns Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, of the 68th regiment, his most grateful thanks for his politeness, and extraordinary expedition, in sending off a party of soldiers, to escort on shore the band of inhuman pirates, from whose bloody machinations it has pleased the Almighty so miraculously to deliver him, and his surgeon, Mr. Bolton.

On Tuesday night last five of the pirates were brought ashore under a strong guard, and lodged in the gaol; and on Wednesday morning were brought to the court-house, and underwent an examination before three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, when the evidence appearing clearly against them, they were remanded back to prison, to take their trials before a court of Admiralty, as soon as a commission for that purpose can be obtained from his Honour the Lieutenant General.

BOSTON, August 5.

On Tuesday last came on here, before the Court of Common Pleas, the cause between Owen Richards, plaintiff, and Benjamin Jones, defendant, for assaulting, tar-

ring, &c. Thursday the jury brought in their verdict in favour of the defendant.

Copy of a letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, to Governor Hutchinson, dated Whitehall, December 11, 1770.

"SIR,

"It is with great satisfaction I acquaint you, that in consequence of your appointment to be Chief Governor of Massachusetts Bay, his Majesty has thought fit to promote Mr. Oliver to the office of Lieutenant Governor; and I am commanded to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, that you do take an early opportunity, at some full meeting of the Council, publicly to declare his Majesty's entire approbation of every part of Mr. Oliver's conduct, in the execution of the office of his Majesty's Secretary of the said province; and that you do cause this letter to be entered upon the journals of the Council, in order that it may remain, as a testimony his Majesty has of the merit of so faithful a servant, and as an inducement to his successors in that office to preserve the same laudable conduct. I am, &c."

Letters by the packet intimate, that no war was likely to commence between any powers and Great Britain for years to come.

By the late vessels from Cape Nicholas Mole, we learn, that on the 9th of July they had at Port au Prince, on Hispaniola, another severe shock of an earthquake, which destroyed the few remaining old houses, together with such new ones as had been lately erected. No lives were lost at this time, as a small shock preceded the large one, the inhabitants removed from their houses at first to some distance.

NEW-LONDON, August 2.

Last Monday arrived here Capt. William Packwood, in 16 days from Trinity, in Martinico, at which place it was very sickly with the measles and yellow fever; he lost three of his people with the fever, viz. his cooper, Benjamin Phillimore, of Norwich, William Young, of this town, and a Frenchman. It was still more sickly at St. Pierre, where great numbers died daily, particularly of the soldiers in garrison.

Five thousand regular troops had arrived there from the first of April to the twelfth of June.

S A L E M, August 6.

The beginning of last week a fishing schooner arrived at Marblehead, having on board 4 men, and a lad, who gave an account, that about a week or fortnight before they got in, one Saturday evening, after the crew had made a supper of pork and boiled dumplings, their skipper, Mr. —, and one Russell, died very suddenly, the former immediately after supper, and the latter the next morning. Although the men and lads agreed in the circumstances relative to these deaths, yet the magistracy thought proper to make a legal, particular enquiry into the affair, which was done last Saturday, when it appeared that Russell, after the men had finished their supper, challenged the skipper, or any other, to drink bumpers of rum with him, which being accepted, a pint mug was filled, and Russell drank it off, and the skipper then drank the same quantity. Russell repeated the fatal draught, which completed a quart; but before the skipper had time to drink his second draught, he fell, and immediately expired. His champion dropped very soon after, continued in a lethargic state till the next morning, and then died. The 4 men, and a lad, agreed to conceal the unhappy cause of these deaths, which they did, till examined by authority.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

Tuesday last a woman in this city, being in a perfect state of health, having drank a draught of cold water, was suddenly seized with a fit, and expired in a few minutes after.

The Thursday following one Smith, who was a crier at a vendue-house in this town, in drinking cold water, when he was overheated, was soon after taken ill, and died a short time afterwards.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

Mr. Goddard, As several hundred of the industrious farmers and planters of North Carolina, some of whom were in good circumstances, have been entirely ruined by the mal practices of the public officers of government, and the extortion of those vultures the lawyers, who have for years, with impunity, been gorging on the vitals of that unfortunate country, I beg you will insert the following sketch of the bills of costs in one of the courts there, as a specimen of the injustice of their law proceedings.

A PLANTER.

"William Few had six actions for trifling differences and debts, one of which was discontinued; the bill of cost was

Second verdict, for £. 1 19 8, debt and cost,	8 13 0
Third verdict, for 7 0 0, do. and do.	21 1 0
Fourth verdict, for 0 13 4, do. and do.	7 5 4
Fifth verdict, for 1 1 2, do. and do.	11 4 6
Sixth verdict, for 0 0 0, cost,	13 6 5

£. 19 15 0 £. 71 8 4

10 15 0

£. 60 13 4

So that in recovering ten pounds fifteen shillings, the costs are sixty pounds thirteen shillings and four pence."

On the 29th ult. died at Kingwood, West New Jersey, Mrs. ELIZABETH THATCHER (widow of Bartholomew Thatcher, late of the same place) aged 87. She had 17 children, 118 grand children, 133 great grand children, and one great great grand child.

From St. Christopher's we learn, that on the 16th of July, the following men of war arrived there, in their way to Jamaica, viz. Princess Amelia, Admiral Rodney, Captain Marshall, of 80 guns, Boyne, Captain Burnett, of 70, Modeste, Captain Wheelock, 64, and Achilles, Captain Collins, of 60 guns. The Diana frigate, Captain Onflow, of 32 guns, and the Merlin sloop, Captain Fotherington, of 16 guns, which left England with the above ships, were not then arrived.

NORFOLK, August 31, 1771.

ALL persons who have demands upon the estate of Mr. Henry Tucker, deceased, are desired to make them known; and those indebted to that estate are requested to make immediate payment. Attendance will be given at Williamsburg, from the 25th of October next to the end of the General Court, in order to receive the money then due by the purchasers of the personal estate of the said Tucker, in Halifax and Norfolk counties. As the circumstances of the estate render it impossible to give any indulgence, those that neglect to pay at that time may depend on having their bonds put into suit by James Glasford, attorney for NEIL JAMIESON, administrator.

TREASURY OFFICE, Sept. 3d, 1771.

THE several Proprietors of Tobacco lately destroyed at different Warehouses may receive the Money due to them, as soon as their Accounts are settled and properly-certified.

It is hoped that the new Emission of Treasury Notes is effectually guarded against Counterfeits and Forgeries, if being printed upon the same Sort of Paper as the last, with the same and some other additional Checks. To prevent the Practice of passing other Paper on the Backs of the Notes, by which the Transparency of them and the initial Letters wrought in the genuine Paper itself might be obscured and obliterated, I think it advisable to subjoin a Clause of the late Act of Assembly, under the Authority of which the Notes are issued.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

Extract from the Act of Assembly.

"And whereas passing Paper on the Back of such Treasury Notes may be a Means of preventing the Detection of Forgeries; be it further enacted that no Person shall be entitled to a Redemption of any Note, on the Back of which any other Paper shall be so passed; but if any Treasury Note shall be accidentally torn, wasted or otherwise defaced, the Proprietor thereof shall be entitled to receive the Amount thereof from the Treasurer, upon returning such Note to him, to be burnt as aforesaid."

FALMOUTH, August 29, 1771.

THE commissioners appointed to take up account of the tobacco lost at Falmouth and Dixon's warehouses by the late great fire, finding, by the inspectors books and information, that there are about thirty hogheads of tobacco lost, for which no claims have been made, intend to meet at Fredericksburg, on Tuesday the 24th of September, being the second day of the fast, to receive such claims as shall then be offered, and certify such as shall appear to be just.

NORFOLK, August 23, 1771.

Just imported from Jamaica, and to be SOLD on reasonable terms,

A SMALL parcel of choice RUM, SUGAR, and MOLASSES. The subscriber has also for sale, Madeira WINE, in pipes, hogheads, and quarter casks. MATTHEW PHRIPP.

WE purpose to leave the country for a few months.

ROBERT MONTFORD,
DAVID HOLT,
DEBDAL HOLT.

In pursuance of the will of Dr. William Lynn, deceased, will be SOLD at Fredericksburg, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 23d day of September, being fair day,

A LOT of ground in the said town, known by the number sixty, pleasantly situated on the hill, by THE EXECUTORS.

To be RENTED, and entered on next New-Year's day, or sooner on a particular occasion,

THE houses, garden, stable, barn, pasture, and fire wood, where the subscriber now lives. It is well situated for a store or tavern, or both, being on a very public road, and within three quarters of a mile of Aquia, where there has been upwards of 1900 hogheads of tobacco received the last inspection; and only two stores settled at the place. It is now a well accustomed house. In the mean time all Gentlemen travellers, &c. shall be received and entertained in the best manner.

The FIFTY POUNDS purse is to be run for, at the above-mentioned place, on the second Thursday in September, on the terms formerly advertised, and is to continue for four years after, by subscription.

YELVERTON PEYTON.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, BY

JOHN DUNLAP,
At the Newest Printing-Office, in Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

And will be delivered to the subscribers agreeable to the original proposals, price, bound, five shillings Pennsylvania currency, printed on a fine paper, and an elegant type.

ALL THE

POETICAL WRITINGS,
And some other PIECES

Of the Reverend NATHANIEL EVANS, A. M. Late Missionary in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Killmurray, of the kingdom of Ireland.

N. B. As the list of subscribers will be committed to the press in a few weeks, it is hoped that all who are desirous of encouraging this publication, and who may not yet have subscribed, will send their names, without loss of time, to the publisher of this paper.

The subscribers shall have their books printed on a fine writing paper.

61s PENNSYLVANIA PRINTING PAPER of all sorts sold, on the most reasonable terms, by the above Dunlap.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Elizabeth City county, on Monday the 26th of this instant, a small outlandish Negro woman; her clothing is an ozabrigs shirt and petticoat, and Virginia cloth waistcoat. She speaks little or no English. All that I can learn from her is, that she belongs to one Mr. Ruff, who lives in a great town, by a muddy water. She appears to be in the 6th or 7th month of her pregnancy. The owner is desired to come or send for her, as soon as possible; at the rate of her condition will make her very expensive to August 30, 1771. EDWARD HURST, gaoler.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday night, the 28th of August, 1771, a cheinut horie, very low in flesh, about 14 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane, and switch-tail, his hind feet white, a small blaze in his forehead, branded on the off buttock something like the figures 36, but very dull. Whoever takes up the said horie, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and FIVE POUNDS on conviction of the thief. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Alexandria, two likely young Negro men, one of whom calls himself CHARLES, the other BOATSWAIN. Charles is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, speaks bad English, has a scald on his left side, and a scar near his left arm pit, supposed to have been occasioned by the cut of a knife; had on, when taken up, a felt hat, a pair of crocus trowsers, and an old cotton jacket, without sleeves. Boatswain is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks bad English; had on a yellow striped country span shirt, old cotton breeches, patched with blue; and has a scar on his forehead, over his left eye. They say they both belong to one John Jacobs, but the place unknown. The owner is desired to take them away, and pay charges to

MICHAEL GRETER, gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Frederick county, the 11th day of June last, a runaway servant named John Robinson, about 5 feet 10 inches and a half high, of a fair complexion, and short brown hair. He owns himself to be a servant to Capt. John Darling, master of the ship King of Prussia, now lying at Baltimore, in Maryland, and that he run away from thence. The owner is desired to send for the said servant, and pay charges to JOHN NEVILL.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Frederick county, the 9th day of July last, a runaway servant named Luke Hynds, who will not tell his master's name: He is an Irishman, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has short black hair, black eye-brows, and talks very quick. His clothing is a fine country made linen shirt, a striped linen jacket, laced before, a pair of coarse tow trowsers, no stockings, old shoes, and an old castor hat. The owner is desired to send for the said servant, and pay charges to JOHN NEVILL.

COMMITTED to Loudoun county gaol, the 4th day of August, 1771, a servant fellow who says his name is James Allen, and that he belongs to James Brown, of the county of Culpeper. He is a luffy well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with black short hair; has on a cotton jacket, country made brown linen shirt, hempen toll trowsers, and an old felt hat. The owner is desired to send for him, and pay charges to JOHN HERIFFORD, gaoler.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Augusta county, near Wood's Gap, an Irish servant-man named Timothy O'Neal, 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fresh complexion, with short black hair, and has a small scar on one of his eye-brows; and calls himself a barber by trade: Had on, when he went away, a hemp linen shirt and trowsers, a Negro cotton jacket, an old pair of pumps and buckles. It is supposed he will make down Rappahannock river, in order to take shipping, as he was seen a little above Fredericksburg. I forewarn all masters of ships taking the servant out of the colony. Any person apprehending the said runaway, and delivering him to Mr. Benjamin Johnston, in Fredericksburg, at the sign of the Eagle, or the subscriber, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, besides what the law allows.

August 17, 1771.

JAMES KENNERLY.

TAKEN up in Fauquier county, the latter end of August, 1770, a small black mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock R. B. Posted, and appraised to 40s.

WILLIAM WAITE.

TAKEN up in Frederick, a black steer, three years old, marked with a crop and two flits in the right ear, and two flits in the left. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON.

TAKEN up in Frederick, a brindle steer, about 2 years old, marked with a flit in the right ear, and a crop and two flits in the left. Posted, and appraised to 30s.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON.

TAKEN up in Dinwiddie, at Eppes's old mill, a sorrel horie, about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I. S. a blaze in his face, some white spots on his left ear, one white spot on his breast, his hind feet white, shod all round, has a hanging mane and switch tail.

JOHN KINGTON.

TAKEN up on Totuskey creek, in Richmond county, a roan mare, about 15 or 16 years old, a blaze in her forehead, a short sprig tail, a hanging mane, some saddle spots on one of her sides, paces slow, and trots hard, her brand cannot be made out. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

JAMES ENGLISH.

To be SOLD, at Benjamin Johnston's, in Fredericksburg, September fair next,

SUNDRY VALUABLE

SLAVES,

the estate of Captain William Johnston, deceased, to satisfy Mr. Andrew Leckie; the overp us for other creditors. Those sold for balance of Leckie's debt will be for ready cash; the others will be for credit till April General Court following. Bond and approved security to be given to

ROBERT and BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, Executors.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1771.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS

Is now made at the factory in Manheim, in Lancaster county,

EQUAL in quality with any imported from Europe, where all merchants, store keepers, and others, may be supplied on very reasonable terms; and as the proprietor of those works well knows the patriotic spirit of the Americans, he flatters himself they will encourage the manufactures of their own country, and hopes to be favoured with their orders for flint glass; and begs leave further to assure them, that whatever commands he may receive, shall, with great punctuality and dispatch, be executed. Wholesale deal is may expect proper allowance, or abatement, on buying large quantities. Patterns and orders will be received (and forwarded to the manufactory) at Philadelphia, at the London coffee-house, and by Mr. Isaac Meicher, in Second Street; at Lancaster, by Mr. Paul Zantinger; at York town, by Mr. George Stake; and at Baltimore, by Mr. John Little.

HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL.

Lately published an AMERICAN EDITION complete in three volumes octavo, and may now be purchased from

ROBERT BELL,

BOOKSELLER,

At the late Union Library, in Third Street, Philadelphia,

Neatly bound in calf and lettered, price only one pound twelve shillings and six pence,—Or the three volumes sewed in blue boards at the small price of one pound two shillings and six pence, although the British edition is sold at five pounds twelve shillings and six pence,

ROBERTSON'S exalted HISTORY of CHARLES the FIFTH, EMPEROR of GERMANY; and of all the kingdoms and states in Europe during his age.—To which is prefixed a view of the progress of society in Europe, to the beginning of the sixteenth century.—Confirmed by historical proofs and illustrations.

††† Nobleness of sentiment, perspicuity of reasoning, sublimity of style, and elegance of composition; with illustrious instruction, judiciously diffused throughout this literary performance, hath established its reputation, equal, if not superior, to the most celebrated modern productions in the historical world.

Printed PROPOSALS with SPECIMENS, and conditions annexed, for printing the following books by subscription, may be seen at all the great towns in America.

HUME's elegant HISTORY of ENGLAND, in eight volumes octavo, at seven shillings and six pence each volume, which is only three pounds for the whole set, although the quarto edition is sold at eleven pounds five shillings.

BLACKSTONE's splendid COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, in four volumes royal octavo, page for page with the British edition, at fifteen shillings each volume, which is only three pounds for the whole set, although the British edition is sold at nine pounds fifteen shillings.

A L S O,

FERGUSON's celebrated ESSAY on the HISTORY of CIVIL SOCIETY, in one volume octavo, at seven shillings and six pence, although the British edition is sold at one pound ten shillings.

TO THE AMERICAN WORLD.

THE inhabitants of this continent have now an easy and advantageous opportunity of effectually establishing literary manufactures in the British colonies, at moderate prices, calculated for this meridian, the establishment of which will absolutely and eventually produce mental improvement, and commercial expansion, with the additional recommendation of positively saving thousands of pounds to and among the inhabitants of the British empire in America. Thus—the importation of one thousand sets of Blackstone's Commentaries, manufactured in Europe, at ten pounds per set, is sending very near ten thousand pounds across the great Atlantic ocean. Whereas—One thousand sets, manufactured in America, and sold at the small price of three pounds per set, is an actual saving of seven thousand pounds to the purchasers, and the identical three thousand pounds, which is laid out for our own manufactures, is still retained in the country, being distributed among manufacturers and traders, whose residence upon the continent of course causes the money to circulate from neighbour to neighbour, and by circulation in America there is a great probability of its revolving to the very hands from which it originally migrated.

American Gentlemen or Ladies who, at this juncture, retain any degrees of that ancient and noble, but now almost exploded affection, denominated patriotism, and are now pleased to exemplify it by extending with celerity and alacrity their auspicious patronage through the cheap mode of depositing their names and residences (no money expected till the delivery of an equivalent) with any bookseller or printer on the continent, as intentional purchasers of any of the literary works now in contemplation to be re-printed by subscription in America—will render an essential service to the community, by encouraging native manufactures—and therefore deserve to be had in grateful remembrance—by their country—by posterity—and by their much obliged, humble servant, the publisher—

ROBERT BELL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Hume, Blackstone, and Ferguson, are received by said Bell, at the late Union Library, in Third Street, Philadelphia; and by the booksellers and printers in America.

GLOUCESTER county, August 29, 1771.
THE subscriber gives this public notice that he is now settled at the plantation which belonged to the late Mrs. Batop, and where the late Dr. Alexander Dalgleish boarded, with an intent to practise physic and surgery. He now willingly offers his service to those who may stand in need thereof, and will be proud to receive their favours. He has most sorts of drugs and medicines, and many other things in his way, all good in their kinds, to be disposed of at a reasonable price for ready money.

WILLIAM CARTER.
N. B. He is inclined either to sell, or rent by the year, his dwelling-house and lots in Palace street, which may be entered on by the first of October next. For the terms apply to Mr. John Carter, merchant, in the city of Williamsburg.

BALTIMORE, August 15, 1771.
THE subscribers give this public notice that they begin to inoculate the 1st of September (and shall continue until the last of June, 1772) the price as before, two pistoles; but are obliged to charge thirty shillings per week for board, as provisions, through the increase of inhabitants, are extremely dear. The sickness is really trifling, and the confinement none. They, with safety, return home in twenty-one days. Those that chuse to come, are requested not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that they may not be disappointed. Negroes will be insured at 5 per cent.

HENRY STEVENSON,
MOSES HASSLETT.
N. B. The subscriber, doubtful of his ever inoculating at his house longer than this fall, and next spring, will wait on any Gentlemen at any time, making up an hundred, at his usual price, two pistoles; and will inoculate poor people gratis.

CULPEPER, August 20, 1771.
TO BE SOLD,
TWO thousand acres of LAND, known by the name of *Giant's Castle*, whereon are all conveniences, and in good order for cropping, greatest part very rich. Also 500 acres at the *Ragged Mountain*, very valuable, is also in fine order for cropping. Likewise about 400 acres, whereon Col. Green lately lived, a pleasant, delightful situation, whereon is a large dwelling house, two stories high, all convenient out houses, part low grounds, several orchards, and is within 3 miles of the lower church in Culpeper, 2 miles of a merchant mill, 10 miles of the court-house, and about 30 miles of Fredericksburg. Those inclinable to purchase, may see the land, and know the terms, by applying to JOHN GREEN and others, executors.

TO BE SOLD,
A VALUABLE tract of LAND in Pittsylvania county, lying on Mayo & Smith's river, containing ten thousand and fifty-five acres. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to Col. Samuel Jordan, in Buckingham county, who is properly authorized to sell it. He will attend on the premises from the 10th of October till the 20th of November. Twelve months credit, or longer, if desired, will be given the purchaser, giving bond, and good security, to my said attorney.

FREDERICKSBURG, September 5, 1771.
To be SOLD at the town house in Fredericksburg, on the 24th day of September next (being the second day of the fair)
SEVERAL articles belonging to the estate of the late John Mercer, Esq; deceased, for the particulars see this Gazette of the 29th of August. Credit will be allowed, for all sums above six pounds, till the 25th day of April next, bearing interest from the sale, to be abated if the principal is paid when due. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money. All persons to give bond and security. Those who delay to do so, will be considered as not entitled to any credit.

I have reserved the first day of the fair for my clients, and request they will be so obliging as to do their business with me on that day, as it will be impossible for me to attend to any other business than this sale on the other days.

I beg leave to remind the purchasers at the last sale that their bonds will become payable the 23d of September next. As the money is really greatly wanting, I earnestly request them to be punctual in their payments.

JAMES MERCER.

THE vestry of Cople parish, in the county of Westmoreland, having determined to make an addition of brick work 28 feet in length, with the width of the present glebe house, and other repairs on the said glebe, such undertakers as are willing to engage in the said business, are desired to meet the churchwardens of the parish, at Cople glebe, on the second Tuesday in October next. Bond and good security for performance of covenants being given by the undertaker, the churchwardens will pay such undertaker immediately 220l. the balance to be paid by the parish as quickly after the work is received as parish collections are made by law.

RICHARD HENRY LEE,
GEORGE TURBERVILLE, } Churchwardens.

TAKEN up in Culpeper, about 7 miles above the court-house, a small sorrel mare, about 3 years old, branded on the near shoulder 1, and on the near buttock R, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

TAKEN up in Culpeper, about 3 years ago, a black steer, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop, hole, and underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 20s.

JOHN TUTT.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3/ the First Week, and 2/ each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.

MANCHESTER, August 12, 1771.
WHEREAS the subscriber has lost, or mislaid, seven of the Hon. William Byrd's lottery tickets, belonging to Mr. Alexander McCaul, to which were drawn seven hundred acres of land, viz.

No. 2565	a prize of 100 acres	743
6770	—	746
2895	—	747
5932	—	754
2832	—	755
4710	—	756
9918	—	757

He gives this public notice to prevent any fraudulent use being made of them. The Hon. William Byrd, Esq; and his trustees, made Mr. McCaul a deed for the above 700 acres, in July last.

MIDDLESEX, August 19, 1771.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Daniel, deceased, are desired to settle their accounts on or before the 1st of November next. As great indulgence has been given to many of his customers, it is expected they, in return, will discharge their accounts, or give bond. Those that have demands against the estate are desired to make them known to us. As it will not be in our power to make personal application to every one with whom we have business, those that fail to settle by the time limited may depend on having their accounts put into a lawyer's hands, which we would gladly avoid.

GEORGE DANIEL, } Executors.
BEVERLEY DANIEL, }

N. B. A store is kept at the same place, and sells on very reasonable terms, with great indulgence, by

GEORGE & BEVERLEY DANIEL.

TAKEN up in Essex, a small black horse, 4 feet 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock * * *. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 5s.

THOMAS EVANS.

TAKEN up about two miles from York town, a bright bay mare, about 13 hands and a half high, appears to be about 6 years old, with a small star in her forehead, not branded, has a scar on her left fore leg, with a switch tail and mane, trots and gallops, her two hind feet white. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

EDWARD POTTER.

TAKEN up in Nansemond county, a dark bay mare, about 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near buttock, but with what cannot be made out, 4 feet 6 inches high, has a hanging mane, and sprig tail. Appraised to 6l.

JOSIAH RIDDICK.

ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE SLAVES
will be SOLD at Rocky Ridge, for READY MONEY, or MERCHANTS NOTES payable at the ensuing General Court, on Thursday the 26th of September, if fair, otherwise next fair day.

CABIN POINT, August 16, 1771.
STOLEN out of the subscriber's desk, between the 1st and 7th instant, about 18l. Virginia paper money; among which were 2 bills of 5l. and, I think, only 1 less than 40s. I shall esteem it a favour if such money is offered to be passed by a Negro, or any suspected person, to have it stopped, and advise me of it, as I expect to have it in my power to prove some of the bills.

JOHN HEATH.

NORFOLK, July 1, 1771.

AT our RUM DISTILLERY here may be had a constant supply of that article, and MOLASSES, which we will sell on the lowest terms. Those who favour us with their orders may depend upon being well used; and they will please to address them to Mr. William Calderhead, who conducts the business of the distillery, or to

JAMIESON, CAMPBELL, CALVERT & Company.

ROCKY RIDGE, August 1, 1771.
For SALE, or to be rented for a term of years, and entered on immediately,

THE capital prize drawn in Col. Byrd's lottery, consisting of a double forge, and valuable grist mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining. Also two thousand acres of exceeding good land, the farthest part of which is not more than three miles from the works. The land will be sold or rented with or without the forge and mill, and laid off in small parcels suitable to the purchasers. Long credit will be given, if required, for the greatest part of the money, on giving bond, with approved security.

The subscriber has no objection to dispose of one moiety, or the whole, or the stream without the land. It is capable of great improvement, as it is situated in the heart of a wheat country. The forge may be converted to a good merchant mill at a small expence, and will manufacture one hundred thousand bushels of wheat in a season, besides the profits arising from the grist mill, which is worth, at least, two hundred pounds per annum. The terms will be made agreeable; and the land and works may be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. Richard Crump, merchant at Rocky Ridge.

N. B. The utensils and old iron belonging to the forge will be sold on reasonable terms.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against the Public for Tobacco lost and destroyed by the late Fresh at Quantico Warehouse, that the Commissioners appointed by Act of Assembly to settle the Accounts of the Tobacco so lost and destroyed, will meet at Dumfries, in the County of Prince William, upon the 16th Day of September next for that Purpose, when all Persons concerned are desired to attend.

FOR SALE,
The following TRACTS of LAND:
TWO thousand acres in Mecklenburg county, on the branches of Bluestone creek, adjoining the lands of Col. Robert Munford, and Mr. Stephen Evans; and 3000 acres in Bedford county, on Staunton river, and the branches of Seneca creek. Any person inclining to purchase the above lands, will be shewed the same, by applying to Samuel Mangam, of Mecklenburg county, and Mr. Richard Smith, of Bedford county. The terms will be made known, by applying to John Murray, living in Prince George county.

To be SOLD at Fredericksburg, on Monday the 23d of September next, being fair day (the sale formerly advertised being prevented by badness of weather)

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, used to cropping and farming. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bond with security, bearing interest from the date. I have also some other slaves to dispose of at private sale, among whom are two carpenters, and a few house servants. I will also sell the plantation whereon I now live, in King George county, opposite to Fredericksburg, with or without the ferry. Credit, if required, will be extended to one, two, or three years, to suit the purchaser.

JAMES HUNTER.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of Fairfax, greeting: We command you that you summon John Pound, son and heir of Morris Pound, deceased, late of the county aforesaid, to appear before our Justices of our county court of Fairfax, at Alexandria, on the third Monday in next month, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him by William Savage, and Margaret his wife, executrix of the last will and testament of Charles Green, deceased, and Spence Grayson, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of Benjamin Grayson, deceased. And this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. sterling. And have then there this writ. Witness Peter Wagener, clerk of our said court, this 20th day of December, in the 11th year of our reign.

P. WAGENER.

MAY 23, 1771.
I HAVE for sale ten LOTS or half acres of LAND, in the city of Williamsburg, near Dr. James Carter's, being the lots whereon the late Col. Hellaway lived. There is a dwelling house thereon in good repair, with a kitchen under it, and two large brick vaults. I would also sell the brick WINDMILL lately purchased of Major Taliaferro, which very late experience has proved may be made, with little alteration, exceedingly convenient and profitable. Any person inclinable to become a purchaser of the above may know the terms by applying to Mr. Tazewell in Williamsburg, or the subscriber in Middlesex county.

HUGH WALKER.

General Post Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.
HIS Majesty's POST MASTER
GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a 5th PACKET-BOAT to the Station between Falmouth and New-York, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be closed at the Post Office in New-York, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1st Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of Loudoun county, greeting: We command you that you summon Thomas Patterson, brother and heir of John Patterson, late of Leesburg, in the said county, merchant, deceased, to appear before the Justices of our said county court, at the court-house thereof, on the 2d Monday in December next, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him and Fleming Patterson, of Leesburg, merchant, by Henry McCabe of Alexandria, merchant, William Craufurd, jun. and company, merchants, William Craufurd, Thomas Dunmore, and company, of Great-Britain, merchants. And this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witness Charles Binns, clerk of our said court, the 15th day of November, in the 11th year of our reign, 1770.

6 m CHARLES BINNS.

FREDERICK, July 2, 1770.

THE subscriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purposes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of September next, and to continue the same until July following, at his house, six miles from Winchester. The situation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himself that his experience in Europe, and his repeated success in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unnecessary. To these he chuses to appeal, rather than speak confidently of himself.

Patients may depend upon every necessary accommodation; likewise the greatest care and tenderness; and need not be under any apprehension of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.